moss. More recently forest fires have removed much of the vegetable covering and facilitated the work of prospecting in a remarkable degree.

IV. The Ore Bodies.

1. Geological Relationships.

The stratagraphical relationships of the country rock may be indicated as follows.

Quaternary.
  E.—Glacial.
    Gravel, sand and clay.
      Unconformity.
Precambrian (Algonkian).
  D.—Post Huronian.
    Younger diabase, usually containing olivine.
      Slight unconformity.
  C.—Huronian.
    Lower Huronian slates, graywacke and conglomerate.
Archaean.
  B.—Laurentian
    Coarsely crystalline granite and granite gneiss.
  A.—Keewatin.
    Acid porphyry, frequently schistose.
    Older diabase with amphibolite and serpentine.
    Iron formation.
    Greenstone and Greenschists (Amygdaloidal basalts).

The Keewatin is the oldest and at the same time the most widely distributed formation of the district. In it the most of the gold-bearing quartz veins occur. It has been built up by a series of volcanic outbreaks. These volcanic rocks as they appear to-day are more or less metamorphosed. Sediments played in this formation only a subordinate role.

The greenstone is very abundant. It is light to dark green in colour and occurs schistose as chlorite schist, serpentine schist and sericite schist, which have been formed by the metamorphism of basic lava, tuff and ash. The Canadian geologists refer to the original rock as basalt or, in some cases on account of the cellular structure, as amygdaloidal basalt. The cells in this greenstone are usually filled with calcite.